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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 870)

Name of Candidate	ABHISHEK SARAF		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	198493
Center	ONLINE	Date	9/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. The Gupta Sculpture while depicting devotion to Vishnu, successfully shows Guptas' exemplary tolerance for both Buddhism and Jainism. Elucidate.

   विष्णु के प्रति निष्ठा दर्शाते हुए गुप्त मूर्तिकला सफलतापूर्वक बौद्ध और जैन धर्म के प्रति गुप्त शासकों की अनुकरणीय सहिष्णुता प्रकट करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Gupta rulers while were devotees of Vishnu also allowed development of Jainism and Buddhism.

(1) Development of Mathura style of art of Buddhist sculpture

(2) Construction of numerous stupas during their reign

(3) Construction of Jain temples in Gujarat during gupta reign.

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2. At all times the work of Indian craftsmen has been admired for its delicacy and skill. In this context, elucidate with examples the artistic achievements of ancient India.

हर समय भारतीय कारीगरों के काम की उनके बारीकी और कौशल के लिए सराहना की गई है। इस संदर्भ में, प्राचीन भारत की कलात्मक उपलब्धियों को उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Delicacy and skill of artisan, Craftsmen have been appreciated globally -

(1) Indus valley civilization produced magnificent artefacts of steatite priest, Bronze dancing girl etc which were admired.

(2) Mauryan pillar, capitals' fine mirror like polish won a claim.

(3) Seals of harappan culture were appreciated for fine work

(4) Pre historic paintings on wall, roofs of caves are testimate to skill

(5) Sanchi stupa, Amravati, Naganjuna Stupa Chaitya at Karla Rock cut architecture at

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Lomas rishi Cave (Barbar), Viharas at Nasik, Ajanta painting are global treasures.

(6) Coins carrying images of King playing veena have won acclaim

(7) Buddhist status of Mathura style, Graeco Roman art are famous.

(8) Temples like those in Ellora, Pathi temple, which have been hewn out of a rock have been awed.

(9) Cholas have left remains in the form of massive temples at Gangaikondacholapuram, Brihadeshwar temple

(10) Natraj figure is globally known

~~(11) Temples of Kho~~

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Thus, Indian art is globally acclaimed.

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3. The socio-cultural regeneration in nineteenth century India was occasioned by the colonial presence, but not created by it. Comment.

उन्नीसवीं सदी में भारत में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पुनर्निर्माण औपनिवेशिक उपस्थिति के परिणामस्वरूप हुआ, लेकिन यह इसके द्वारा सृजित नहीं था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Socio cultural regeneration of country by the efforts of reformers like Raja RamMohan Roy, IC Vidyasagar, DK Karve, Dayananda Saraswati for women's rights, reduction of caste based disabilities occured due to the following reasons.

(1) Exposure of the middle class to the western liberal knowledge and thought. Colonials only wanted to create Indians who would help in administration but Indians turned out to be apt pupils.

(2) Revivalist and Reformists movements due to the awareness of the defeat by a foreign power.

(3) Researches into the past of India

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and writings by colonial historians aimed to insult Indian culture as degraded and backward.

(4) Spread of ideas of humanism and rationalism and their application to Indian society by reformers.

(5) Socio economic mobility to depressed classes due to new urban opportunities for growth employment led to bolder movements.

(6) Christian missionaries who for their self interests challenged deeper zeal for reform in the Indian leaders.

(7) Promotion and support of the colonial governance was leveraged by leaders/ reformers to pass acts like abolition of sati (1856) widow remarriage act, acts to prevent female infanticide and

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raising age of marriage.
Thus, though the reform was supported as well as necessitated for self pride under colonial onslaught - yet not created by it.

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4. Champaran was the starting point of the strategy that Gandhi was to employ over the next 30 years to galvanise millions into one of history's biggest mass movements against perhaps the greatest imperial power of all time. Comment.

चंपारण उस रणनीति का प्रस्थान बिंदु था जिसका गांधीजी द्वारा शायद अब तक की सबसे बड़ी साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति के विरूद्ध इतिहास के सबसे बड़े जन आंदोलनों में से एक में लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को एकजुट करने के लिए अगले 30 वर्षों में उपयोग किया जाना था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Champaran was Gandhiji's first civil disobedience movement. All though 1917-1918 tried test and perfected his technique of truthful non violent mass struggle which he were to deploy later.

(1) Refusal to a patently unjust order
→ Order to leave Champaran on arrival was disobeyed by him.
Later on several colonial laws orders like salt laws, opposition for WW2 in individual Satyagrah was used

(2) Create pressure on governments by refusal of public to follow exploitative rules.— INDIGO issue dues in Champaran.

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used later in non cooperation movements call to boycott courts, civil disobedience movement to boycott courts, refuse payment of taxes.

(3) Struggle - Truce - Struggle strategy

Here violation of laws followed by negotiation to win compensation to victims of Tinkathia was followed. Throughout 1920 - 1947 Gandhiji used struggle truce struggle to win reforms - eg Poona Pact, Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

(4) Understood that masses have immense capacity to make sacrifices for causes that moved them. Later he used this in Dandi March and Quit India calls.

(5) Clear understanding of the naked exploitative character would help mobilise masses - used

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this in mobilisation for civil disobedience – violation of salt law.

(6) Gradual building up of tempo rather than calls for heroic sacrifice would help engender sustained movement – used this in NCM, CDM and Quit India.

Thus, in more ways than one Ahmedabad, Kheda and Champaran were dress rehearsal of what was yet to come.

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5. Despite many regulations enacted by the British to curb it's freedom, the press in India played a crucial role in strengthening the national movement. Discuss.

अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता पर अँकुश लगाने के लिए कई विनियम बनाने के बावजूद, भारत में प्रेस ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। चर्चा कीजिए।

'Pen is mightier than the sword'.
The British were cognisant of the fact as European precedents of 'Renaissance' had given sufficient evidence.
Further they were afraid these paper would reach London and expose them. Thus they used series of repressive laws like

(1) Censorship Act of Wellesly 1799
(2) Licensing Act
(3) Registration act,
(4) Vernacular press Act
(5) Defence of India rules - during WW1 & WW2 to gag press.
(6) Sedition laws - 124A
(7) Indian Press Act
(8) Newspaper Act (Incitement to offence)

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Yet, the newspapers played a critical role to deepen national movement (NM)

(1) Tilak's Kesari and Mahratta incited people to act against exploitative British. He faced 3 jail terms but was honoured with title 'Lomanya'. - thus forming start of extremism in NM.

(2) Publications like 'Poverty and UnBritish rule in India' expose the exploitative nature of British rule - put forward drain theory

(3) Gandhiji's Harijan involved leaders into constructive work thus broadened NM's base

(4) Annie Besants Commonweal deepen confidence and self respect of people

(5) These papers were discussed, critically for each policy of government

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thus formed libraries and mobilised people into action.

(6) During the moderate dominated phase (1885 - 1905) and during 'Truce' period of NM between struggles swarajists used press to communicate to people

(7) Yugantar group was formed around this publication and incited youth into action. Similar was the case of Ghadr.

(8) Several other publications in local language / English like Kal, Bharat Shramjeevi, Deenbandhu, Hindu, Amrita Bazar Patrika deepened anticolonial feelings while negotiating with the unjust 'gag rules'.

These papers like The Hindu continue their role even today

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6. Even after a hundred years of its proclamation the effects of Balfour Declaration continue to resonate in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Comment.

अपनी उद्घोषणा के सौ वर्ष बाद भी बाल्फोर घोषणा का प्रभाव अरब-इजरायल संघर्ष में अभी भी प्रतिध्वनित हो रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Balfour declaration led to the establishment of the home for Jew - Israel in a territory where they lived 2500 years ago.

Issues were

(1) The declaration did not address where the natives were to be resettled.

(2) Demarcation of boundary/borders were not satisfactory

(3) Use of force to displace local residents to create place for immigrants.

(4) Disruption of local community

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networks, culture, economy.

(5) Israel abused the ambiguity in declaration to expand into Arab regions slowly and steadily.

(6) was abused by western powers to maintain presence in Middle east.

Present scenario.

(1) Israel is only nuclear power and has that support of west.

(2) Has blockaded West Bank and maritime access to Gaza strip.

(3) Has been expanding into west bank displacing Palestinians.

(4) Peaceful settlement eludes

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despite Oslo Accords.

Way ahead.

(1) India could play a role like it did in Korea.

(2) UN needs a proactive role rather than opportunistic one

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7. Decolonisation was neither an accident nor a product of any grand design, rather it resulted from the confluence of various local and global factors. Discuss.

विऔपनिवेशीकरण न तो कोई संयोग था और न ही किसी बड़ी योजना का कोई परिणाम, बल्कि यह विभिन्न स्थानीय और वैश्विक कारकों के संगम का परिणाम था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Decolonisation was definitely not an accident not also a grand design despite best efforts of colonised people to unite eg African National Congress. local and global factors were present.

GLOBAL

World wars

① Exposed naka colonial propaganda as every country maligned other

(2) Weakened the colonial oppressive structure thus gave opportunity to press for freedom as seen in India

(3) The post war treaties where (WW I) mandate of vanquished were

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distributed amongst victims reduced the legitimacy of colonial powers.

(4) World wars also created global solidarity among colonies as they were vehemently exploited for global war effort without their will

Global solidarity

(5) Unilaterally giving of colonial rights by Russia after Revolution created favourable environment.

Global miseries

(6) Due to exploitation reached their explosive limit - eg Quit India movement, NCM, CDM in India

Local factors

(1) Increasing feeling of nationalism

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among people locally

(2) Rise of popular leaders who could motive masses to movement eg Gandhi

(3) Clearer understanding of exploitative structure of colonial government eg Drain theory by Dadabhai Naoroji

(4) Coming together of various castes, races, classes to jointly act - eg India

(5) Political awareness in masses

Thus, decolonisation was anything but an accident and grand design. Yet India favoured cause of others eg. Namibia.

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8. The unification of Germany fundamentally reshaped the balance of power in Europe. Analyse.

जर्मनी के एकीकरण ने मूलतः यूरोप में शक्ति संतुलन को पुनर्निर्धारित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Germany after unification in 1871 followed a policy of peace and conciliation as seen in letters of Bismarck to France and Britain.

As of yet Britain and France were the power centres. Yet the rise of German state followed by Italian state despite opposition of Austria reduced the prestige of Austria. This reshaped power relations.

Defeat of Austria before unification in the war for Germany; clever alliances far formed by Chancellor Bismarck played

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a key role to form and reform power relations in Europe.

This eventually culminated in arms race, secret pacts, ententes and WW1 and WW2.

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9. The positions taken by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant at the beginning of 20th century finally evolved to become positions held by advocates on both sides of the language debate in the country even today. Elucidate.

20वीं सदी के आरंभ में महात्मा गांधी और डॉ. एनी बेसेंट द्वारा अपनाया गया दृष्टिकोण अंततः विकसित होकर देश में भाषा संबंधी वर्तमान बहस के संदर्भ में दोनों पक्षों के समर्थकों द्वारा अभी भी अपनाया जाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

→ Mahatma Gandhi on language issue favoured education till primary level in mother tongue. Even today, the policy is followed for linguistic and cultural groups and minorities.

Gandhiji was for the development of knowledge of English language but not at the cost of local/mothertongue. This become the followed policy.

Annie Besant stood for promotion of composite culture with pride. This was

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favoured by people who stood for development of mother tongues like Tamil, Telugu.

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10. C. Rajagoplachari argued that a healthy democracy requires an "opposition that thinks differently and just does not want more of the same". In light of the statement assess the historic role played by the Swatantra Party in the initial years of independent India.

सी. राजगोपालाचारी ने कहा था कि एक स्वस्थ लोकतंत्र में एक "ऐसे विपक्ष की आवश्यकता होती है जो अलग अंदाज में सोचता हो और उसी तरह की न हो जैसी पार्टी होती है।" इस कथन के आलोक में आजाद भारत के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में स्वतंत्र पार्टी द्वारा निभाई गई ऐतिहासिक भूमिका का आकलन कीजिए।

Swatantra Party played the role of a mature opposition in initial years after independence on issues like Hindu code Bill, linguistic reorganisation of states.

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11. The present form of caste as an institution has been shaped both by developments during the colonial period as well as changes witnessed in independent India. Discuss.

एक संस्था के रूप में जातिव्यवस्था के वर्तमान रूप को औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान हुए घटनाक्रमों के साथ-साथ स्वतंत्र भारत में हुए परिवर्तनों द्वारा आकार दिया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste as an institution has been entrenched in the socio-economic as well as political life of the society. Even since its birth during vedic era as varna system and morphing into jati - caste system as societies diversified there has been further deeper entrenchment into fabric of society.

Colonial period

(1) Reform movements like Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Satyashodhak samaj, Justice Movement, Temple entry, Aravipuram have generated a common liberal awareness of the debilitating effects of the institution

(2) Colonial policy of divide and rule

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by use of separate electorates' have entrenched abuse of the institution for vote banks

(3) Bodies like Bharat Dharmamahasabha and other orthodox bodies have entrenched the 'varnat purush' legitimacy of the institution

(4) Even during Colonial era industrialisation caste affinities were strong in employment opportunities like they are today.

(5) Colonial era rural hierarchy with lower castes are sharecroppers, marginal agriculturists, landless labours is present even today.

Post independence

(1) Affirmative action for socio economic upliftment of poor has helped but at the same time perpetuated it's existence for socio political reasons - leading to amendments to

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extend it.

(2) Rise of leaders during colonial and post colonial era like BR Ambedkar has helped to ensure changes in socio-political machinery - establishment of bodies for the welfare and inclusion.

(3) Yet the idea of democracy and the numerical strength has consolidated them as vote banks led to vested interests in their 'perpetualisation'

Way ahead

(1) No culture can live if it attempts to stay exclusive - Gandhi
Work for genuine welfare and inclusion is necessary.

(2) Top down approach to give way to bottom up one - 'None are so fit to break the chains as they who wear them'

(3) Legal machinery to be toned and

and made responsible

Thus, achieve inclusive society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. In the Global Wage Report of International Labour Organisation, India has the worst levels of gender wage disparity. Comment. Enumerate briefly the factors that contribute to the existing gender pay gap in India.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन की ग्लोबल वेज रिपोर्ट में भारत में लैंगिक वेतन असमानता का स्तर सबसे निकृष्ट है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में वर्तमान लैंगिक वेतन में व्याप्त इस अंतर में योगदान करने वाले कारकों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Women form 50% of population yet form only 27% of the labour force and own only 10% of property. This entrenched discrimination manifests through various facets - social, economic, political - eg Gender wage gap. Reasons.

(1) Social attitude of patriarchy and stereotypes of women's inferiority.

(2) Less skilling opportunities for women reducing the assessed potential

(3) Poor bargaining power of women vis-a-vis male dominated management.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Flouting laws / fundamental rights of Article 14, 15, 16 and 19(1)(g) with impunity without fear of legal action - poor enforcement

(5) Frequent leaves needed by women eg maternity leaves cited as flimsy reasons to justify poor payment structure.

(6) Dominance of informal economy leading to uninvestigable violations.

(7) Reduced capacity for physical labour - eg agricultural workers - cited for low wages.

(8) Apathetic male dominated enforcement machinery - as seen in Police

IMF Chief asserted that Indian economy could gain 26% by gender parity at wage and employment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way ahead

(1) Formation of trade unions among women for bargaining power.

(2) Awareness generation among those in informal economy.

(3) Stringent deterrent penalty for violations.

(4) Crowd sourcing of violations.

(5) Transition to digital; e-economy would reduce 'ease of violation'

(6) Laws favourable to women like SHWA, MBA should be implemented in letter & spirit.

(7) Hard economic analysis of how business would gain to change attitudes.

Thus through these measures achieve SDG - 5 and CEDAW's Beijing Conventions ideas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Statistics show that child sex ratio is declining though there is an increase in overall sex ratio. Discuss the reasons that explain this trend. What measures have been taken by the government to correct this trend?

आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि बाल लिंगानुपात घट रहा है, हालांकि समग्र लिंगानुपात में वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रवृत्ति की व्याख्या करने वाले कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस प्रवृत्ति में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

Child sex ratio declining in India and rise of overall sex ratio is a paradox. Yet several reasons can explain it.

(1) Deeper penetration of sex selection, test to predict the sex of foetus - ultrasound.

(2) Aspirations for shorter family - thus quest for first child to be male

(3) Discriminatory nutrition and health treatment for boys (favoured) and girls (not favoured).

(4) Female infanticide still practiced in rural areas./tribal areas.

(5) Better health facilities have helped for longer life expectancy - women

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tend to live longer than males thus tilting sex ratio towards

(6) work related out migration of males to west, middle east leaving family behind - thus tilting sex ratio

(7) Preference for education abroad - ~~male students preferred~~ male students preferred by families thus tilting sex ratio.

Steps by government of India

(1) PCPNDT act to criminalise detection of sex of foetus, sex selection.

(2) Schemes like BBBP and Sukanya Sikhsha Abhiyan to incentivize care for girl child

(3) Awareness generation of pitfalls

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of adverse sex ratio - eg crimes, frustration in males.

(4) Medical termination of Pregnancy Act to regulate abortions.

(5) Dowry Act to reduce burden of parents

Way ahead -

(1) Strict enforcement by delegation of power to LSGs.

(2) Cooperation with private sector, - health care necessary

(3) Research in benefits of gender neutral society and awareness generation

(4) Public social infrastructure for cheaper healthcare delivery to stem discrimination.

Thus achieve gender neutral balance society in spirit of LEDAW, SDG-5, Beijing Conventions and DPSPs

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14. Jet streams play a significant role in influencing the weather conditions across the world. Discuss with special reference to the Indian Monsoon.

जेट धाराएं विश्व भर में मौसम की स्थिति को प्रभावित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। भारतीय मानसून के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

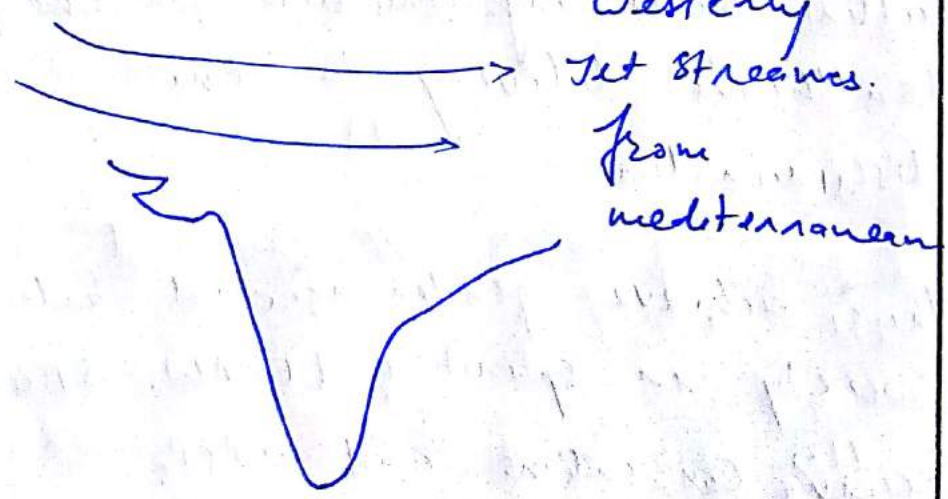
Jet streams are strong winds blowing in the upper atmosphere along a fixed path often in a sinusoidal pattern.

Influence of Jet streams:

(1) Winter rains in Mediterranean regions at the coast under their influence due to down shift of the ITCZ

Indian Monsoon

(2)



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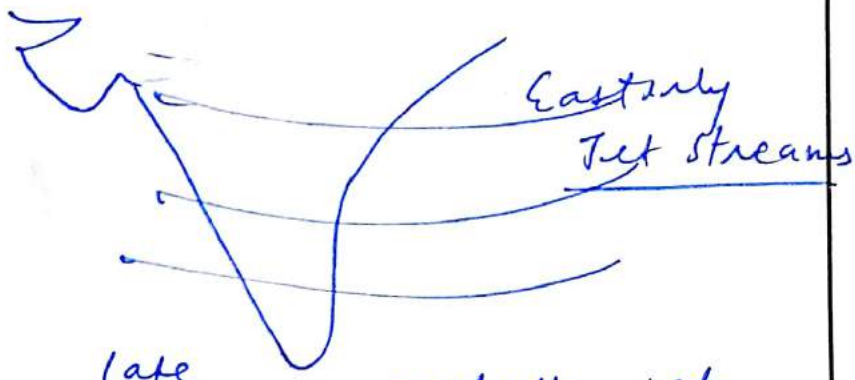
During Winter,
westerly jet streams from mediterranean bring in western temperate disturbances and cause winter rains which are helpful for rabi crops - wheats.



(3) During late summer ∴ easterly jet streams bring in tropical depressions in June-July. These are important influence on the path of the monsoon in Indian Subcontinent.

(4) A ∵ ∴ westerly jet stream could cause the recurving of a tropical cycle to the north in

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northern hemisphere and recurve backwards thus prevent land fall and damage

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15. Developing hydropower projects in the north-east will help India fulfil its electricity demand and achieve energy security, however, this potential remains untapped. Why? What steps can be taken to overcome these bottlenecks for effective utilization of this potential?

उत्तर-पूर्व में जलविद्युत परियोजनाओं का विकास करने से भारत को अपनी विद्युत मांग पूरी करने और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी, हालांकि, इस क्षमता का दोहन करना अभी शेष है। क्यों? इस क्षमता के प्रभावी उपयोग हेतु इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

North East India is blessed with immense potential for hydropower generation with mighty Brahmaputra river and numerous streams. The hilly terrain provides ideal sites for building dams and generate electricity. Development creates further demand and provides cheap local labour. Yet stymieying points are

(1) Access to the area via Chicken's neck is troublesome

(2) Lack of private interest to undertake projects

(3) China is reluctant to share data - reducing viable hydrological analysis

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(4) Insurgency causes reduction of project viability due to cost overruns (extortion) and time overruns / calls for 'bandhs'

(5) Shortage of funds despite dedicated funds by DONER ministry due to extortion

(6) Tectonically active area itself makes such megaprojects unattractive

(7) Lack of availability of local construction material - steel, concrete - cement in Northeast itself. - closest is Bengal.

Possible steps by government -

① Deals with Bangladesh and Myanmar to provide access to transport - turbines, equipment difficult in hilly roads of Assam to Tripura - work of Kaladan Project

(2) Security to projects via CISF etc.

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(3) Financial incentives to industries to located to NER.

(4) Appropriate risk allocation between private and public sector.

(5) International fora to be used to compel china to share data

(6) Road as well as rail connectivity could boost projects.

(7) Attract international funding via WB, JICA etc. by showcasing need and transparent completion of projects.

(8) Japan is implementing road projects it could be attracted to hydro electricity too

(9) International contracts of sale of electricity to make projects viable
Thus achieve dream of energy security and developed NER

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Account for the distribution of cement industry in India with its factors of location. Also list the challenges which the industry has been facing lately.

भारत में सीमेंट उद्योग के वितरण का उसकी अवस्थिति के कारकों सहित वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही हाल ही में इस उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Cement industry is one of the vital industries for growth and development of infrastructure of India. The products needed are limestone, silica, clay. power to fuse constituents to form clinker. Hence since the product is used without loss of weight transporting it over long distances is not costly. However, constituents need to be cleaned of impurities and hence industry is located near supply of raw materials and availability of technical expertise

Locations of industry include states like Madhya Pradesh,

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Uttarpradesh, Rajasthan, where raw material is available and cheap labour too. States of Maharashtra and Karnataka play a key role in production too.

Challenges

(1) Lack of continuous power - due to grid failures, over loading, high costs.

(2) Lack of quality constituents like pure dirt free sand and lime

(3) Costly transport of finished product due to high freight rates.

(4) Recent crunch in infrastructure projects by NPA crisis has reduced demand

(5) High pollution

(6) Shortage of skilled engineers for quality control

(7) Regulations of government for use of flyash has reduced demand.

(8) Costly equipment to manufacture due to low production base

(9) Poor storage infrastructure

Way ahead

- Infrastructure status to industry
- dedicated framework as part of infrastructure policy
- green technology to be ingrained in manufacturing and reducing its cost by financial incentives
- government to train the staff from international collaboration
- reduce freight rates in railways.

Thus, form the base to launch the industry for upcoming Infrahoon of India

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17. Exploring and mining of polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean Basin by India, though filled with challenges, will be of immense strategic and commercial value. Elaborate.

हालांकि भारत द्वारा हिंद महासागर बेसिन में पॉलिमेटालिक नोड्यूल्स का अन्वेषण और खनन चुनौतियों से भरा है, लेकिन इसका अपरिमित रणनीतिक और वाणिज्यिक महत्व होगा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Oceans of the world hold every element on earth known to man. Yet they cannot be profitably mined due to unviable concentrations. Recently, India got the permission to mine 'polymetallic nodules' from Indian ocean bed. Strategic and commercial values are abound-

(1) commercial-
Metals like manganese, chromium, vandium, nickel, cobalt etc. (rare earths) used in industry available - could feed into 'Make in India' led growth

(2) Developed high-tech mineral extraction technology in India and global exhibition here would attract contracts.

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(3) Would help reduce imports and even boost exports thus earning forex.

(4) would reduce pressure on domestic mines and hence reduce associated socio economic costs

Strategic

(1) Increased presence in IOR would reduce Chinese attempted dominance

(2) Rare earths hence produced would reduce our dependence and trade deficit with respect to china.

(3) As a globally emerging power winning such contracts / approvals adds to our soft power.

Challenges

(1) Conflicting claims of SEZ, EEZ by litoral states would hinder possible

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exploitation

(2) Evincing private domestic interest

(3) Technology for viable exploitation of low concentrations.

(4) Associated costs of pollution for humanity and our ethical responsibility as a polluter deemed to pay

(5) A new infrastructure for attacks by competing powers in a conflict.

Way ahead

- forward contracts of sale to garner resources
- Domestic research for cheap technology
- Evince private interest by attractive investment models like Swiss Model, HAM etc
- Joint effort by ecologists, economists, geologists, oceanographers etc.

Thus, caution and preparation would help us get the best from waters.

...ik Saraf(aniabhisaraf@gmail.com)

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18. Unregulated and nonjudicial usage of groundwater has resulted in declining groundwater levels as well as quality. In this context, discuss the need for a dedicated programme for groundwater conservation.

भूजल के अनियंत्रित और अनौचित्यपूर्ण उपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप भूजल स्तर में गिरावट के साथ ही इसकी गुणवत्ता में भी गिरावट आई है। इस संदर्भ में, भूजल संरक्षण के लिए एक समर्पित कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has 2.5% of global land, 17% of global population & 4% of freshwater resources. This coupled with wide disparity and colonial era laws of regulating ownership of ground water (in land owner above) has exacerbated abuse/misuse of ground water (GW). Further, associated socio-political economy of river water disputes, free agricultural electricity has only exacerbated abuse further.

(1) NASA reported falling GW levels in north India by 30cm annually

(2) Excessive exploitation in coastal areas has led to salt water

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intrusion thus reducing quality.

(3) Excess withdrawal has led to high concentration of uranium in Punjab, Flourine in Rajasthan and Arsenic in West Bengal.

(4) Falling water levels have been accelerated due to commercial sale by mafia from water extracted from public lands.

(5) 40% of land is irrigated often depend on rain and GW.

(6) Rainwater harvesting is not adhered to mandatorily thus reducing recharge

Solutions - DEDICATED PROGRAM

(1) Amend laws to treat GW as community resource

(2) Water Parliaments are proposed by waterman 'Rajendra Singh'

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(3) Mandatory rain water harvesting as requirement for building permits – even Cherapunji is water scare for drinking.

(4) Awareness generation that water scarcity is the third most impactful risks as per WEF's global risk report

(5) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle water – go green. Use bath water for flush. etc.

(6) Metering of water for domestic use.

(7) 14th FC – Water Regulatory authority and other delegation of power to LSGs.

(8) Privatisation in supply as shown by NAGPUR.

(9) Research and learning from Israel, Australia, California.

(10) Reduce export of water intensive crops.

Thus, face challenge of water scarcity and excess pressure on GW.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Though Tourism is one of the most important tertiary activity in India, it is facing a number of challenges. Comment. In this context, explain the importance of promoting sustainable tourism in India.

हालांकि पर्यटन भारत में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तृतीयक गतिविधियों में से एक है, परंतु यह अनेकानेक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के महत्व को व्याख्यायित कीजिए।

'Incredible India' attracts millions of tourists annually. Tourism has emerged as on the biggest 'traditional services' industry globally. India is among top 50 in WEF's 'Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index'. Kerala at the top 10 of UK based survey. Employment generation potential is plenty. Yet several challenges present -

(1) Local language competence of people in tourist destination.

(2) Relatively complex process for VISA

(3) Exploitation by quacks in several destination

(4) Improper connectivity - rail/road -

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in several destinations. eg NER deter tourists.

(5) Absence of better classification of medical, spiritual, religious, adventure, business, research, education etc. visa's.

(6) Frequent reports of racist attacks on Chinese, African American tourists.

(7) Security issue for women tourists - Delhi is often called 'rape capital'.

(8) Lack of proper hospitality industry in Tier II, Tier III areas.

(9) Incompetent online presence of several tourist destinations.

(10) Lack of proper upkeep of several destinations by ASI reduces flows of tourists.

(11) Littering reducing aura - Sand dunes of Jaisalmer.

Way ahead :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Sustainable tourism

(1) Eco tourism could attract tourists to pristine environs of NER and Western Ghats.

(2) Could help boost local economy - thus fuel conservation

(3) Development of skills of local people in organisation for environmental conservation (+) spillover effects.

(4) Impetus to empower LSGs to focus on conservation

(5) Add 'spiritual value tourism' to the 'Incredible India' Campaign.

(6) Promote 'recuperation'/healing tourism and adventure tourism.

Solutions.

(1) E tourist visa (2) Hospitality industry via dedicated funds. (3) Dedicated orientation to people (locals) on how to present (4) Crack down by LSGs on quacks.

Thus promote further employment and soft power.

(Certified by Geoff(aniabhisaraf@gmail.com)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Highlight the significance of wetland ecosystems, particularly in the urban areas. Also mention the steps that are being taken by the government for integrated management of wetland ecosystems.

विशेषकर शहरी क्षेत्रों में, आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, आर्द्रभूमि पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के एकीकृत प्रबंधन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Wetlands are shallow bodies of water - that remain submerged temporarily and permanently and support variety of flora and fauna - forming an ECOTONE between land and water ecosystems.

Significance in urban areas

(1) Reducing strength of floods by absorbing excess waters

(2) Reducing impacts of Tsunami's in coasts.

(3) Promoting local economy by fishing, aquaculture etc. (prawns shrimp fish)

(4) Aesthetics for recreation

(5) Help reduce pollution by absorbing particulate matter.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Other significances

(1) Filter out toxins from water

(2) Reduce CO_2 thus form carbon sinks.

(3) diversity of trees help medicinal use in Ayurveda.

(4) Attract tourists as a picnic spot - boost local economy.

Challenges

(1) Reduced flows to wetlands as drainage patterns get messed up due to concretisation.

(2) Encroachment on wetlands due to urbanisation.

(3) Excessive pollution over carrying capacity

(4) Over exploitation due to economic burden by fisherman

(5) Climate change

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps by government.

(1) National wetland conservation programme and National lake conservation programme to develop guidelines mechanisms.

(2) Orders by courts to reduce encroachments on wetlands, demarcate boundaries and restrictions on grant of permits.

(3) Suggestions by committees to develop one wetland conservation authority for city under consideration.

Way ahead -

(1) Awareness generation in city - as seen in Bengaluru after recent incidents.

(2) Penal / Criminal provision under Water (Prevention and control of pollution Act) to be instated.

(3) Sensitisation of police to enforce laws

(4) Delegation of powers to LSGs to conserve wetlands.

(5) Funds, portals, policy.

(6) Crowdsourcing of violation

Thus protect 'lungs of each city'

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 871)

Name of Candidate	ABHISHEK SARAF		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	198493
Center	ONLINE	Date	2/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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VISION IAS™

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Criticism about the judiciary should be welcomed, so long as criticisms do not hamper the "administration of justice". In this context discuss whether the power of contempt of court given to the higher judiciary limits the freedom granted by Article 19(1)(a) and whether these two can be reconciled.

जब तक आलोचनाएं "न्याय के प्रशासन" में बाधा न डालें, न्यायपालिका के संबंध में आलोचनाओं का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को दी गई न्यायालय की अवमानना की शक्ति अनुच्छेद 19 (1) (a) द्वारा प्रदत्त स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करती है और क्या इन दोनों में सामंजस्य हो सकता है?

In a democracy rights of citizens are only as strong their capacity to assert them. This includes article 19(1) a – freedom of speech. However, often times restrictions on it via 'contempt of court' provisions are enforced. This has both aspects –

Pros

(1) This maintain reputation of judiciary against politically motivated wanton criticism

(2) As a custodian of constitution and bulwark against legislative

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and executive adventurism such reputation would be necessary to ensure faith of people

(3) obstruction of justice due to contempt of court would lead to loss of rights of others.

(4) Unlike political executives judiciary does not have the option to hold seminars and press conference to make its stand clear in the face of criticism.

however,

(1) Honest differences are often a healthy sign of progress - Ambedkar this induces the need for criticism

(2) This is a violation of natural justice - as judiciary becomes

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the judge as well as the plaintiff

(3) Chilling effect on free speech

(4) No clear directive as to what is acceptable and what not

Way ahead

- more transparency in functioning would reduce wanton criticism.
- clear guidelines on how criticism to be conducted
- reduction of colonial era condescending attitude as the people only are true sovereign
- public outreach to reduce isolated character to receive feedback

Hence criticism and dignity need be balanced for greatest service to people

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2. Special rights are not privileges but they are granted to make it possible for minorities to preserve their identity, culture and traditions. Elaborate in the context of India with examples.

विशिष्ट अधिकार विशेषाधिकार नहीं हैं, बल्कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अपनी पहचान, संस्कृति और परंपराओं के संरक्षण को संभव बनाने के लिए इन्हें प्रदान किया गया है। उदाहरण सहित भारत के संदर्भ में सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

No culture can live if it attempts to stay 'exclusive'. This was very starkly felt during post independence reconsolidation of India. It was during this phase that Constitution makers provided special rights to minorities to safeguard their culture, language, religion thus save India from 'Balkanisation' along linguistic, cultural, religious, ethnic etc. faultlines - so predicted by 'nay sayers' on Indian democratic experiment.

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Special rights

(1) Article 30 for minorities to establish and administer education institutes. State could not discriminate in funding and compensate for acquisition - helped ensure protection propagation of vernacular of people

(2) Affirmative action and reservation in legislature to ensure that they have voice in decision making

(3) Special linguistic officer for minorities could ensure languages develop peacefully and are protected

(4) No national language for India and schedule 8 recognises 22 official languages - thus accommodating aspiration for recognition

(5) Article 371(A) - 371(J) address special cultural requirements of states - eg Nagaland -

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thus protecting their cultural specificities.

(6) Fifth and sixth schedules properly safeguard special cultural and customs of minorities (tribals) - via role in autonomous governance. Further provisions like Article 14, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 give general protection to majority as well as minorities thus deepening 'cultural safeguards' to all - and security and stability to India - a mosaic of cultures.

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3. A clear delineation of functions of local governments vis-à-vis State Governments will only strengthen the principle of subsidiarity. In this context, discuss the challenges and the reforms required for effective democratic decentralization in India.

राज्य सरकारों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय सरकारों के कार्यों के स्पष्ट आरेखण (निरूपण) से केवल अनुषंगिकता का सिद्धांत पुष्ट होगा। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Principle of subsidiarity refers to the idea that the lowest level that can perform a function should be suitably empowered to do so. The 73rd and 74th amendments sought to institutionalise the principle by providing LSGs constitutional status. However it is a mixed bag at best.

Challenges are

(1) Multiplicity of bodies like parastatals and development authorities reduce devolution

(2) Funds, functions and functionaries are inadequately available

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(3) Elections are held very irregularly

(4) Local elements have grabbed power introducing another level of corruption.

(5) Figurehead Mayor and empowered IAS officers - enhance ~~centrals~~ State control.

(6) State Finance Comissions are not regularly set up - its recommendations ignored.

(7) Poor capacity building initiatives for local representatives.

(8) Political parties have captured local level politics reducing effective participatory democracy.

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Reforms needed.

(1) Mayors should be made real heads not nominal heads of city government

(2) Suspension of LSGs on flimsy grounds and not holding elections should be made an offence and judicial relief given as in SR Bommai Case for Centre-State

(3) Funds - property tax should be allowed to develop to provide resources as suggested by 14th FC

(4) Devolutions of functions as suggested by 2nd ARC

(5) Capacity Building drives at local level

(6) Grants linked to performance as suggested by 14th FC

(7) AMRUT scheme penalised non devolution of funds and ended micro management - this should be extended to other areas

Thus, true participative democracy realised.

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4. Despite being a welcome step, Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 fails to resolve the issue of overlapping of jurisdiction between the legislature and judiciary. Analyse.

स्वागत योग्य कदम होने के बावजूद, अन्तर्राज्यीय जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार के परस्पर अतिव्यापन का मुद्दा सुलझाने में विफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Inter state disputes are vexed issues in federal polity. Several commissions by Punchhi, 2nd SRC have dealt with them. Yet laws like Inter State rivers, SC orders, tribunal's orders are violated freely.

→ Abuse of special leave petitions
→ Challenging data submitted to tribunals.
→ Delays in deadlines for give decisions by tribunals.
→ Centre playing partisan role in Notifying judgements or forming tribunals.

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→ Political economy associated with river waters have made issue further vexed.

Improvements in ISWD Bill 2017

(1) Permanent body to subsume all tribunals - thus reducing delays in notification of tribunal

(2) Central data collection by expert bodies so that data could not be challenged

(3) Set timelines for adjudication of cases.

However issues remain

(1) How to ensure follow up and not neglect by States

(2) How to ensure SC would not entertain SLP meant to delay proceedings

(3) How to ensure adherence to timeliness.

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(4) Lack of skilled manpower for data collection.

(5) No measures to address political economy of water.

2nd ARC

- River valley boards for better management
- Demand reduction by climate smart agriculture
- Solution
  - Recycle water for irrigation
  - Rain water harvesting
  - Measures by SC against abuse of SLP – liability on states for abuse
  - Centre to encourage enforcement of tribunal decisions by tied grants

Through these measures we could reduce disputes as well as face water scarcity – an emerging threat.

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5. Critically discuss the major reforms introduced in the area of electoral funding in Union Budget 2017. Do you think that state funding of elections is a viable idea to check misuse of money power in politics?

2017 के केंद्रीय बजट में चुनावी वित्तपोषण को लेकर प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि राजनीति में धनबल का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए चुनावों का राज्य द्वारा वित्त पोषण एक व्यावहारिक विचार है?

Political electoral corruption has been the root/facet of corruption in politics. This has also given birth to money laundering tax evasion and corporate politician nexus leading to crony capitalism

- Electoral reforms are sorely needed as 69% of political funding comes from anonymous sources

Reforms.

1. Introduction of electoral bonds
2. Reduction of anonymous donations to ₹2000 only

Pros

1. These could encourage transparency in electoral funding where

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where enforcement authorities could be able to track donations using bond serial numbers.

(2) Reduced money laundering as lower individual limits

(3) Harassment of corporate by opposing parties (in power after elections) could end as only the authorities would know of donor.

(4) Better tax enforcement

(5) Reduction of political parties solely for the purpose of abuse of taxation laws.

(6) Reduced use of cash donation in favour of e donations

Cons.

(1) Reducing limit would only mean higher number and smaller value donations.

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(2) Parties file returns under IT act anyway

(3) 'Being allowed' to accept 'donations' means were they not allowed before?

(4) Still RTI has not been enforced on parties.

(5) Leakage of data of electoral bonds would cause harassment of private donors.

Way ahead

Clean Politics.

State funding

Cons

- High costs are a reality
- could truncate democracy as access is reduced
- may be beyond fiscal capacity.

Pros

- Reduce money power
- level playing field
- End freebie politics
- Partial already there

Major reforms like RTI and inner party democracy would help.

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6. The provision of 33% reservation of seats for women in urban local body elections in Nagaland has been in news for various reasons in recent times. Discuss the underlying issues in light of the constitutional provisions at stake and the social realities of the state.

हाल ही में नागालैंड में शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के चुनावों में महिलाओं के लिए 33% सीटों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान विभिन्न कारणों से सुर्खियों में रहा है। इस सन्दर्भ में राज्य की सामाजिक वास्तविकताओं तथा दाँव पर लगे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के आलोक में अंतर्निहित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Women are severly under represented in politics - 12% in parliament and lower in local bodies in Nagaland.

Local body reservation could help politically empower women leading to positive social, economic, psychological, budgeting spillover effects.

Issues-

- Article 371(A) protects Naga customary laws against law of state legislature and Union government
- Governor has been given special responsibility

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- low representation has led to loss of women empowerment in political domain. However, such disruptive measures could engender animosity in local minds to government authority. 73rd and 74th Amendments providing for reservation cannot be applied roughshood to Nagaland.

Further.

- Haryana has 33% representation of women; yet Haryana has higher female foeticide, child marriage, lower female literacy rate compared to Nagaland. Per capita economic productivity / income of women, healthcare standards

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seen in life expectancy is lower for women in Haryana

Way ahead

Enable women to generate demand.

Incorporation of customary bodies in dialogues to address their sensitivity.

Women empowerment in Nagaland

Awareness generation for consensus building via NGOs.

Avoid snap reservation - start small eg 10% then progress.

Generate groom capable women leaders in training institutes

Through these measure we could achieve SDG in letter and spirit as well as 74th Amendment be made functional.

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7. Enumerate the guidelines for police reforms as laid down by the Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case in 2006. In this regard, critically discuss the issues in their implementation by the States.

2006 में प्रकाश सिंह मामले में पुलिस सुधारों पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा यथा निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में, राज्यों द्वारा उनके कार्यान्वयन में निहित मुद्दों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Separation of law and order maintence and investigation

Reduce political discretion interference

Police reforms: Prakash Singh case

Police complaints Commissions for grievance redressal

State security Commissions for appointments

Modernisation and forensic team to be scientifically developed

Minimum fixed tenure

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Issues

lack of accountability for State governments on implementation

vested interest against powerful independent police

lack of funds and manpower

colonial attitude of police as adm of state

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put in concurrent list of 7th schedule

minimum fixed tenure of 2 years for DGP

way ahead

higher funding

2nd ARC: policemen to be citizen inventum

reduce political discretion by multi member body appointments.

Hence, realise people's police not state police

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8. While the Competition Commission of India and sector-specific regulators are required to complement each other, overlapping jurisdiction has resulted in regulatory parallelism amongst them. Comment.

जहाँ भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट नियामकों को एक-दूसरे का पूरक बनने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं परस्पर अतिव्यापी अधिकार क्षेत्र का परिणाम उनके बीच नियामकीय समानान्तरता के रूप में सामने आया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Recently government introduced legislation to merge several tribunals. This gains light in the fact that there have been regulatory overlaps in several tribunals leading to

(1) Regulatory arbitrage to get favourable orders.

(2) Turf wars leading to conflicting judgments - thus reducing ease of doing business due to difficulty in resolving disputes.

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Competition commission while set up to reduce

(1) Monopolistic tendencies as private sectors take over in spirit of LPG.

(2) Consumer exploitation due to cartelization.

(3) Entry barriers to new players due to deep corporate pockets

Yet the sectoral regulators have come into conflict with CCI. This was seen in the case of Reliance Jio's offer.

Such practices lead to loss of time and money and reduce investment attractiveness

Way ahead-

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- Merging tribunals.
- Developing hierarchy to develop a system of appeals not parallel litigation.
- Cooperation in enforcement by selection of cases for hearing based on merit not on flimsy grounds.

Through these step we could enhance EoDB and legal predictability in India.

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9. There is both spatial and economic inequality with regards to access to healthcare services in India. Elaborate. How does the New Health Policy attempts to address these issues?

भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुँच के संबंध में स्थानिक और आर्थिक दोनों असमानताएं विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। नई स्वास्थ्य नीति कैसे इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करती है?

Inequality in healthcare access in India has been glaring.

Spatial –

(1) Rural urban divide is most glaring. Tertiary facilities, staff are absent in rural areas.

(2) South has leaped ahead where medical tourism has become possible. Contrasted with 'Gorakhpur deaths' in North

(3) Quality of service has also been subpar in government hospitals while privates have leaped – eg Lilavati, Apollo etc.

Economic

While PHCs, CHCs etc. have been set up to cater to poor, their service delivery and accountability

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are subpar. High end services are beyond poor's remit.

(2) Out of pocket expenditure drops people to below poverty line. Non coverage of outpatient services in RSBY is a major lacuna.

(3) Non prescription of generic medicines has been a major cost to poor.

(4) Culture of kickbacks, freebie to doctors from pharamaceutical companies have increased costs to poor.

Steps by NHP to address

(1) Focus on primary care in rural as well as urban. Tertiary to be by private sector. Primary and secondary by govt.

(2) 2.5% of GDP on healthcare eventually.

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(3) Strategic purchasing of healthcare services from private sector.

(4) Special focus on old people whose needs are neglected by private sector.

(5) Address geographic divide by PM Swasthya Suraksha Yojana to be reinvigorated

Further steps -

(1) Health care management professional courses at UG level.

(2) Increase retirement age for doctors to 65 + Choice posting to doctors to Tier II, tier III cities as they may want to shift out from Tier I cities.

(3) More seats in MBBS college courses

(4) Solve NEET fiasco

(5) Indigenous R&D

(6) Make in India for equipment to reduce costs

(7) Crackdown on corrupt practices - overtreatments under RSBY

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(8) Improve regulation by Medical Council Bill.

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11. Recent judgment of the Supreme Court, amending the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has invoked varied reponses. Highlighting the amendment, critically examine its likely impact on application of the law.

घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 में संशोधन हेतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हालिया निर्णय से विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएँ सामने आई हैं। उक्त संशोधन पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस कानून के अनुप्रयोग पर इसके संभावित प्रभावों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Domestic violence act was promulgated to ensure justice to women against violence in the house of husband by inlaws. It provided for arrest of husband and relatives on complaint by women.

Recent reports of abuse by disgruntled wives led (SC) supreme court to amend it

(1) Straightaway areas will not be made

(2) Impounding of passports - no longer done

(3) District welfare committees

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to look into the issue and report in fixed period.

(4) Training to police department to handle such cases. Specific team to be made incharge in district.

Responses. (amendment)

(1) While this ~~law~~ would reduce abuses yet harassment to family - mental trauma and stigma - would remain

(2) Reduced abuse would help proper use and justice to genuine cases -

Issues.

(1) Not impounding passports could give opportunity to flee the country

(2) Who is qualified to be part of district committee is not specified.

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(3) Such measures would expose women to reprisal by genuine criminals.

(4) Every law is liable to abuse – answer is not dilution.

Way ahead

- Measures to create awareness regarding the law to nip abuse in bud and deter crimes too.
- Deterrent to women against exploitation
- Inquiry by background checks by teams with neighbours
- Capacity building of dedicated qualified teams; not vaguely mentioned ones
- Counselling services to reduce marital disturbances

Hence through these measures we can ensure gender sensitivity and protection against abuse of a marital law.

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10. Census 2011 observed that there has been a significant increase in urban homeless households in the period between 2001 and 2011. What are homeless households? Highlighting the challenges faced by them, discuss the causes for increase in such households. Suggest various measures to rehabilitate these households.

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार वर्ष 2001 से 2011 की अवधि में शहरी बेघर परिवारों की संख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि हुई है। बेघर परिवार से क्या तात्पर्य है? उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास हेतु विभिन्न उपाय सुझाएँ।

Homeless households –

(1) Households who dont have legally registered houses.

(2) Slum dwellers whose houses get washed off seasonally. due to floods or due to other disasters.

Challenges

(1) Economic losses due to loss of house.

(2) Diseases due to heat stroke, rain water caused infections, lack of proper sanitation, cooking, storage facilities. Deaths due to cold winters.

(3) Reduced safety to crimes like riots; drunken driving, animal attacks

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(4) Do not get benefits like piped water electricity and other schemes needing permanent address

Measures by government

(1) Nightshelters - yet only 5% of them are covered.

(2) 'Housing for All Scheme', yet slum dwellers are not availing due to disruption of community networks.

(3) Slum redevelopment - yet little interest by private sector as projects are not viable below 5 lakhs.

Solutions.

(1) Approach should be bottom-up and not top down

Slums should be legalised.

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with appropriate agreements with holders for taxes in lieu of service provision

(2) Property holders be charged value addition tax for development and funds used for slum development

(3) Community networks should be maintain in housing for all - Sociologistic, economic research needed

(4) Prefabricated assembleable houses could be cheaper.

(5) Subsidised loans for beneficiary led development would help as done by government.

(6) USE MGNREGA to retrofit slums - disaster proof them

(7) Develop more nightshelter in railway coaches abandoned.

Through these steps we could realise "Sabka saath sabka vikas" and SDG -11.

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12. Examine the steps taken by the government over the years to ensure a secure and exploitation-free childhood for its citizens. Further analyse how the recent ratification of the two key ILO conventions will help India's fight against child labour.

विगत वर्षों के दौरान अपने नागरिकों के लिए सुरक्षित एवं शोषण मुक्त बचपन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए। पुनश्च, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि हाल ही में अनुसमर्थित किए गए दो प्रमुख ILO अभिसमयों से बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध भारत की लड़ाई में कैसे सहायता मिलेगी।

Child labour is a bane on Indian social fabric that cannot be condoned. Yet social realities have coerced parents to plunge their children into jobs and exploitation in the age when they should enjoy tender life.

Measures

(1) Constitution has made fundament the right against exploitation as per Article 24.

(2) India even before independence has had several laws to reduce exploitation of children on factory floors - though abolition of child labour was never envisaged.

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(3) National Child labour project was launched to save children from the bane and rescue and rehabilitate them.

(4) Schools have been run under Child labour project to provide each child education

(5) Government launched ~~child~~ 'mid day meal scheme' to ensure children in school are not withdrawn to earn.

(6) Child labour laws have been promulgated. Recent child labour laws were amended to ensure no child under 14 works - except in arts or family enterprises. Child above 14 below 18 would work only in non-hazardous factories

- Yet 45 lakh children are yet employed in violation
- Kailash Satyarthi has criticized

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Recent amendments as they reduce hazardous sectors.

- Also girl children could be exploited easily in the name of family enterprises owing to its lose definition.

ILO Convention

182 - worst forms of child labour

138 - Minimum age Convention

While, endeaving these efforts could need further boosts-

(1) Income supplementation as children are seen as hands by parents due to poverty.

(2) Strict law enforcement - to the employers - for deterance

(3) Infrastructure to prosecute and punish could be needed

(4) Awareness generation about - Social economic effects

(5) Values of education should become visible with better jobs

not just an aesthetic sense.

Hence through socio-judicial-economic measures we could get rid of child labour.

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13. According to the World Bank, while digital technologies have spread rapidly in much of the world, resulting digital dividends have lagged behind. Analyse in the context of India.

विश्व बैंक के अनुसार, जहां डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों का पूरे विश्व में द्रुत गति से प्रसार हुआ है, वहीं परिणामी डिजिटल लाभांश पीछे रह गया है। भारत के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

World has transitioned from primary to secondary to services to now a knowledge economy. This has been possible due to rapid spread of digital technology - computer, internet, wireless communication and more recently blockchains. However dividends have lagged. This is prone specifically with respect to India. Reasons -

(1) Less demand due to factors like poverty as well as illiteracy - supply driven models dont generate uptake and hence reduce dividends.

(2) Poor infrastructure eg while teledensity is 81% yet users of mobile data are only 45 crores (< 50%)

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(3) High costs have reduced the uptake only by urban middle classes. While real concentration of masses is in rural areas - digital divides manifest in geographic disparity
- reducing ECONOMIES OF SCALE

(4) Security structure has lagged -
- India is no. second in social media based cyber attacks.
- corporate espionage ranks #6 in India globally.

These incidents reduce attraction and increase costs.

(5) Trust issue among people where older people and villagers have been less trusting of non-human interface

(6) Legal framework lags - specific sector laws lacking - broadly only IT Act covers the domain

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This reduces application of technology for wider domains.

(2) Absence of 'digital sovereignty' where digital highways point west unlike China where data is stored in domestic servers.

(3) Absence of manufacturing base leads to hardware import status.

Solution

- efficient regulation by TRAI - avoiding flip flops
- Make in India, Skill India, Digital India, Startup Stand up India to leverage digital tech.
- Infrastructure like telecom towers, NOFN
- Privacy and digital sovereignty to be ensured - renegotiate with bigs eg Google
- Revamp legal frame work and address trust issues

Digital technology is an idea whose time has come way ahead would be grab it with both hands and propel growth

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14. "Our country suffers from an excess of old and unnecessary laws which obstruct people and businesses". In light of the observation elucidate how outdated and impractical laws bring inefficiency in governance. How far is the repealing and cosolidation of statutes a solution to the problem at hand?

"हमारा देश पुराने और अनावश्यक कानूनों की बहुलता से ग्रस्त है जो जनता और व्यापारों के लिए बाधक हैं"। इस टिप्पणी के आलोक में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार अप्रचलित और अव्यवहारिक कानून शासन में अक्षमता लाते हैं। ऐसे कानूनों का निरसन और समेकन कहां तक इस विद्यमान समस्या का समाधान है?

We cannot run a 21ST century economy with 18th century bureaucracy running on 17th century laws. Indian constitution envisaged to be rigid against authoritarian regimes yet flexible to evolve with time not be set in stone and drift to irrelevance.

However few laws have been hindrance to 'march to growth' -

(1) Section 124A - sedition law though useful today as per 'supreme court' has been known more for abuse

(2) Industrial disputes Act - hinders firms employing more than

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100 people from going for retrenchment without government approval - which never comes.

(3) Sick Industries Act - made to resuscitate businesses has become major roadblock to insolvence proceedings.

(4) Section 377 - a colonial law has lead to polyvocal judgements - wastage of manhours in protests.

(5) Famine code of colonial vintage have led to delaying of urgent relief in drought hit areas.

(6) Groundwater laws dictate owner of land is owner of groundwater - led to wastage of groundwater

(7) Laws like Section 309 - attempt to suicide being criminalised, laws like section 295 A (on blasphemy)

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laws like Section 299 which contain provisions on outraging modesty of women' or 'treating women as property of men which could be led astray by men', have led to loss of governance and resources in litigation.

way ahead.-

(1) Reform of bureaucratic structure and its functioning

(2) Commissions appointed to go into sectoral issues review laws and suggest amendments.

(3) Involve private sector - constitution and most laws are product of socialist era where planning was supreme; Now with LPG reforms several laws need to be reformed.

(4) Laws like inter-state river disputes are followed more in courts than field. Follow Punchhi commissions suggestions on laws of federal nature

(5) Review of three lists of schedule 7

(6) Public feedbacks for reform. Evolution is not only natural but necessary

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15. Due to increasing consumption and changing consumption patterns, water scarcity is an emerging threat in India and thus it becomes imperative to treat water as a commodity and privatize it. Critically evaluate.

बढ़ते उपभोग और उपभोग के पैटर्न में परिवर्तन के कारण, जलाभाव भारत में एक उभरता हुआ खतरा है और इस प्रकार यह अनिवार्य हो जाता है कि जल के साथ एक वस्तु के रूप में व्यवहार किया जाए और इसका निजीकरण किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India has 2.5% of world's land, 18% population and 4% of world's freshwater. Global risks report mentions that South Asia will be worst struck by water crisis (which is 2nd most probable crisis globally): WEF.

Changing consumption patterns.

(1) Demand in urban area is 3 time of rural per capita – increasing urbanisation would further increase demand

(2) Lifestyle changes, economic mobility eg. owning cars have increased water demand.

(3) Shift to crops like sugarcane, horticulture crops need more water.

(4) Further, India use 2-3 x more water than China and US for luxury crops.

(5) Our exports have been water intensive – effectively we export water.

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solution treating water as commodity

(1) Currently water supply is not billed properly.

(2) Slump in supplys to poor along with higher supply to posh areas have cause redistributive injustice

(3) Owner of land owns ground water too.

(4) Wastage of water is not penalised institutionally or by market mechanism.

Issues:-

(1) Supply chains for poor areas not developed

(2) Correct price / optimum prices difficult to arrive at.

(3) Being life sustaining substance, such 'commodification' could affect right to life - Article 21.

Privatisation.

(1) Efficient accountable supply to customers as seen in NAGPUR.

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(3) Reduced wastage as well as pilferage
(3) Competition would generate efficiency
(4) Would help arrive at proper pricing if regulated by government like TRAI for telecom.
(5) Poor could be provided for by subsidy provisions.

Issues
(1) Monopolistic behaviour of private
(2) Cuciling profit motive with welfare could lead to railways - type losses or overcharging of rich areas - creating backlash.

Solution
(1) Groundwater should be community resource
(2) learn from Australia, Israel, California.
(3) LOTUS scheme to recycle waste from water and treatment
(4) Ancient knowledge on water is equitable use from Tamil Temple walls
(5) Rain water harvesting; River parliaments

Through these measures we could avoid what could be a reason for war in near future

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16. Given the mandate of the Organisation and its composition, too much should not be read into India becoming a full time member of SCO. Critically comment.

SCO के अधिदेश और इसकी संरचना को देखते हुए, भारत के SCO के पूर्णकालिक सदस्य बनने का बहुत ज्यादा अर्थ नहीं निकालना चाहिए। आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Recently India and Pakistan are made full members of SCO. However the prospects of advantage have a mixed bag

Mandate

(1) Counter to NATO.

(2) Military cooperation included.

(3) Economic, geopolitical roles of cooperation among neighbours.

Pros.

(1) Forum where Russia, India and China- three major Asian powers could cooperate. BRICS is drifting to irrelevance due to Brazilian economic troubles and South African marginalisation

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(2) Reinforce relations with Russia which have been on ebb since Nuclear deal of India with US.

(3) A platform for China and India ~~Russia~~ to cooperate. This would help to maintain contact and diffuse future border, regional crises.

(4) Could help maintain/develop/reinforce relations with ~~middle~~ Central asian countries - energy rich region - would help on Chabahar is developed.

(5) This platform would deter joint attacks on India by China and Pakistan

Cons

(1) Indian relations with US could come under clouds as it counters NATO.

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(2) Military cooperation provisions go against India ethos to act under only UN supervision to send troops.

(3) Presence China - Pakistan axis renders anti fruitful events low

(4) Recent cozying of Russia, China and Russia and Pakistan (Joint exercises) further marginalise India.

Way ahead -

(1) India is a believer of multipolar order.

(2) Any further regional and neighbourhood cooperation dialogue must be encouraged.

(3) Reinforced with G2G, P2P, B2B cultural exchanges.

(4) Maintaining our strategic autonomy and avoiding over reliance on any body would help.

Thus, a multipolar world needs multipolar bodies for global cooperation.

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17. India needs to utilize its technological capacity based diplomacy to strengthen relationships with the neigbours. Discuss. Also examine the significance of South Asia satellite to enhance regional cooperation.

अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए भारत को अपनी प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमता आधारित कूटनीति का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही क्षेत्रीय सहयोग बढ़ाने में दक्षिण एशिया उपग्रह (साउथ एशिया सैटेलाइट) के महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Geopolitics has always been influenced by technology. Eg. OBOR, CPEC, Karakoram highways vis-a-vis China and Pakistan, China and North Korea's relations and the nuclear proliferation. Here India could take leverage of technology to emerge as a regional leader -

LD Afghanistan - Salma Dam, Zarang Delaram Highway, Garland Highway, Parliament using state of the art technology could help. Passing defence technology + equipment eg. Chetak helicopters would deepen relations.

(2) Nepal -
- Technology for hydroelectric projects
- Green buildings
- BBIN road construction using PLASTIC WASTE.

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(3) Bhutan
- Defence technology
- Hydroelectricity - Bhutan's major export.

(4) Myanmar-
- Advanced technology to conduct elections as it recently became became a democracy. - VVPAT, EVM, Totalisor etc.

(5) SriLanka-
- Prefabricated houses, components being supplied by India for reconstructions in Jaffna.
- Defence cooperation
- Maritime drilling exploration technology

Iran- Chabahar port, Farzad-B field

India could also lead in following
- Training and help in development of IT industries in Neighbourhood being IT powerhouse.

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- Being a successful user of RE technology - wind, solar energy leader along with china could supply RE Tech. to neighbours.
- IRNSS could help provide navigational services to neighbours.

(2) It could help generate tracking services.

(3) Further, cooperation in space programme could help to develop regional space missions.

Significance.

(1) Gujral doctrine would emphasis - non reciprocity and unilateral help

(2) Such benevolence without coercion could help us emerge the 'UN-CHINA' - not possible in investment.

(3) This could reduce big brotherly image and paranoia which ties our neighbour to China.

(4) Mutual cooperation would deepen our regional leadership and reduce Chinese influence.

Thus, India should use its tech. advantage for regional welfare and leadership.

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18. Though both India and Bangladesh have been able to resolve various pending bilateral issues, solution to the Teesta Water dispute remains illusive. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत और बांग्लादेश विभिन्न लंबित द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सफल रहे हैं, फिर भी तीस्ता जल विवाद का समाधान भ्रामक बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indo Bangladesh cooperation has seen highs recently -

(1) Land Boundary agreement
(2) cooperation in Rohingya crisis
(3) BBIN agreement
(4) Bus service Shillong, Dhaka and Guwahati
(5) Akhaura to Agartala connectivity
(6) Border Haats.

However Teesta water issue has been stalk. Reasons.

(1) Political reasons include hindrance to discussion by West Bengal government due to political reasons.
(2) Federal provisions of constitution.

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have been abused to hold any meaningful discussion to hostage

(3) Changes in government in Bangladesh – have marred any consistent dialogue

(4) Absence of proper legal framework in India to guide such discussions

(5) Political opposition in Bangladesh has abuse the opportunity to avoid any compromise by the government on the issue

Way ahead

(1) Tripartite talks between Bangladesh and West Bengal under ~~Indian~~ ~~the~~ leadership of central government

(2) Rajya Sabha may issue resolution for CG to take lead in national interest

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(3) Sustainable options like rain water harvesting, watershed development to reduce demand would help competition.

(4) West Bengal should realise the benefits for North East region due to cooperation with Bangladesh and possible reduction in loss of time due to frequent stymieing of talks.

(5) Centre could adopt a firmed approach of issuing directives to West Bengal in national interest

(6) All party leaders group should be convened to diffuse political opportunism.

Hence, Interest of federal polity and regional good should be balanced

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19. Discuss the important provisions and significance of the recent proposal by India for Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS) Agreement under WTO.

विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) के अंतर्गत ट्रेड फैसिलिटेशन इन सर्विसेज (TFS) (सेवा में व्यापार सुविधा) समझौते के लिए भारत के हालिया प्रस्ताव के महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों और महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Reduce Non tariff barriers

Trade Facilitation in Services

reduce restrictions on movement of persons across border — Mode 4 WTO

reduce / recognise tax contribution in social security

Significance:-

(1) Boost to services export of India - Hence GDP

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(2) Promote competition

(3) Enhance global flows of capital

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20. BIMSTEC has the potential to become a distinctive link between South and Southeast Asia. Elaborate. Also discuss the factors hindering the potential of BIMSTEC over the years. Highlight the key initiatives in recent times and further measures required to make the grouping more effective.

BIMSTEC (बिम्सटेक) में दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के बीच एक विशिष्ट कड़ी बनने की क्षमता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान BIMSTEC के सामर्थ्य (क्षमता) में बाधक बनने वाले कारकों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। इस समूह को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई प्रमुख पहलों एवं और आवश्यक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India has embarked on Act East Policy as advancement to look east policy. This could involve Bodies like BIMSTEC, ASEAN, APEC, RCEP etc.

Role of BIMSTEC

① Members of Both South Asia (SL, Bangladesh India) and Myanmar (SE Asia) Could help bridge the two regions

② Could help boost regional connectivity, trade, investment cooperation, infrastructure development - eg IMT highway

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(3) Both defence cooperation between the two regions eg Force 18 exercise, bilateral exercises between India and other countries.

(4) Could help counter problems like golden triangle related drug menance.

(5) Cooperation on issues like Migrant / Refugee crises, climate change, sea level rise and deforestation

(6) Youth collaboration in such bodies could help develop P2P, B2B relations.

Hindering factors

(1) Competition from China.

(2) Conflicting systems eg. Myanmar under military rule are recently.

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(3) Paranoia of Indian domination

Recent steps.

(1) Joint sessions for regional problems- infrastructure, poverty etc.

(2) Joint research collaboration

Use of soft power - Bollywood, Buddhism

Further measures

India to take lead as regional leader as per Gujral doctrine and Panchsheel

Perception Management by India.

Address trade deficits

FTAs, RCEP

Be unchina by encouraging democratic ethos

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	ABHISHEK SARAF		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	198493
Center	ONLINE	Date	13/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

   अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Judiciary suffers from massive issues of delays, vacancies, inclusion transparency -

(1) 42 lakh cases in Higher judiciary, 3 crores in all pending.

(2) 40% vacancies in High courts.

(3) Judge / population ratio much below desired - (India - 18/million; US - 150/million)

Here proposed solution ⇒ AIJS.

Pros

(1) Attract talent as prospects of promotion enhanced.

(2) Reduce vacancies by orderly recruitment

(3) End mismanagement of profession by Bar Council

(4) End nepotism, favouritism in appointments - attempted by NJAC; accepted by J.S. Khehar.

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(5) would give chance to SC/ST/ women/ PH candidates to reach higher judiciary as well as lower

(6) Healthy competition between bar and bench for promotions - overall better service

(7) Constitutionally mandated

However

(1) Opportun due to local laws of states - not possible to test.

(2) All India posting V/s local language incompetence of recruits.

(3) opposition by bar whose prospects would be dulled.

(4) Judiciary needs more reforms - liberal adjournments, e-skilling of judge, use of technology, codification reduction of contemp power; not just more people

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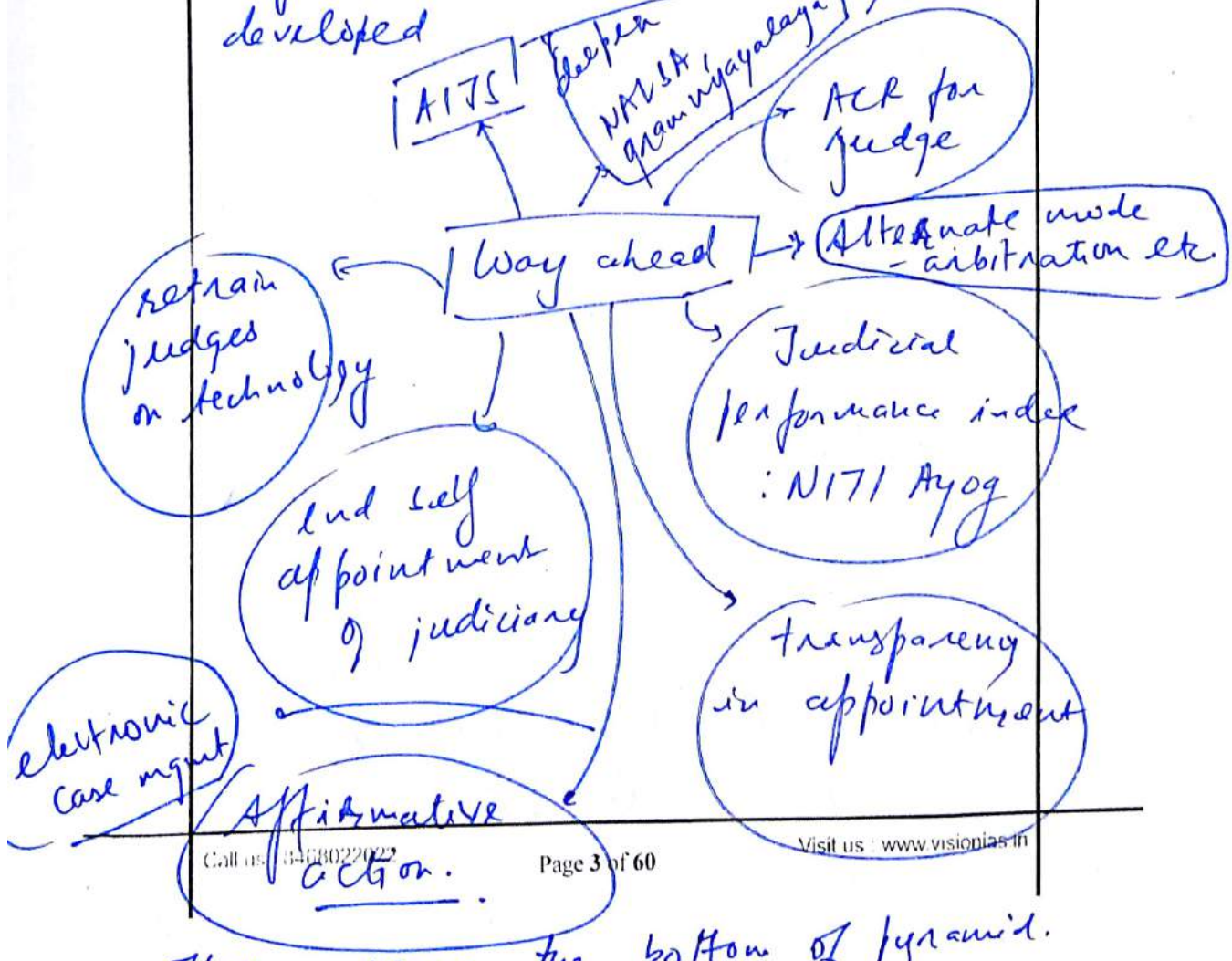
(5) Manpower is also needed in other bodies - police.

(6) Transparency of higher appointments yet not addressed by AIJS.

(7) Exams are themselves biased against those from humble background - eg NEET, IIT-JEE etc. - thus excluding talent.

(8) Performance assessment ~~not~~ yet developed



Thus serve the bottom of pyramid.

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2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Politics in India is conflicting in the sense that the largest democracy which enfranchised all adults at the same time is run by parties which run counter those very democratic ethos that underline our constitution. Ills manifest.

(1) Money power - where the powerful are able to buy support of others in party.

(2) Nepotism - party dynasties in the absence of 'one person one vote' election of leader.

(3) Personality cult where conscience is drowned out to favour the leader. People learn to elect PM in elections not party, ideas etc.

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(4) Tight grip on parliamentarians, MLAs, etc. by the whip and anti defection laws - short circuiting democracy.

(5) Exclusion of youth as well as those without background.

(6) Rejection of RTI since parties dont see themselves as public authorities as decided by leaders without any voting on issue

(7) Tussle between party leader and government leader - I. Gandhi versus Congress Syndicate in the absence of true democracy

(8) Subversion of ideologies and focus on vote banks, motivated coalitions and absence of stable government in 1990s.

Solution.

(1) LCI has recommended intra party democracy.

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(2) Manish Tewari (Congress MP) has suggested limitation of whip to no confidence votes only.

(3) RTI to be implemented in parties as suggested by LCI.

(4) Transparency in funding to unearth politician corporate nexus - they end money power through surreptitious means.

(5) End criminalisation of politics via partial state funding.
- LCI, Indrajit Gupta committee

(6) Empower ECI to tackle muscle power, black money in politics
- to frame rules under RoPA (1958).

Thus deepen democracy to bodies that enliven it.

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3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent finance bill sought to merge several tribunals and autonomous bodies. Advantage are obvious in several domains

(1) Reduced regulatory arbitrage to pleaders

(2) Reduced jury wars.

(3) Enhance ease of doing business.

(4) Better use of manpower.

(5) Position India as a centre for arbitration eventually reducing losses of $5 billion annually.

(6) Attract investments thus boosting growth - to 8% in near term.

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However, issues arise

(1) Shortage of manpower to address diverse issues - due to technical overload.

(2) Reduced access for the common-man.

(3) Could hinder advantage due poor merger of clashing work cultures.

(4) Unions could play spoil sport.

(5) Reduced redundancy in case of government interference - reduced checks and balances.

(6) Pave way for over centralisation reinstating inspector raj, license raj and collusive / coercive corruption

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Way ahead

- appoint professionals of integrity
- develop manpower
- mergers to continues
- streamline update laws
- ensure independence via legal framework and transparency
- reduce conflict of interest for government

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4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

ECI is required to conduct free and fair elections in the largest democracy at centre and state levels. Critically of need for laws cannot be over-emphasised with changing political milieu.

(1) Security of tenure to Election commissioners – like CEC. to maintain independence.

(2) Contempt powers to some extent to ECI – as demanded by ECI

(3) Expenses charged on consolidated fund to maintain independence

(4) ECI has demanded the power to make rules under RoP Act, 1958 – thus ending conflict of interest

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(5) EVM, VVPAT, NOTA are new innovation - EC should be empowered to enhance their transparent functioning as well as defend itself from targeted propaganda - by contempt powers

(6) Paid news - EC can only punish if expenses are not included in account details.

(7) Powerless to regulate the use of corporate and use of black money - deepening as corporate politician nexus deepens.

(8) CEC appointed by government and not by committee - idea committee containing LOP to enhance independence

(9) EC cannot regulate muscle power and does not enough powers to punish violation of code of conduct

(10) Suggested disqualifying candidates with criminal cases pending, charges framed and filed a year before elections - Should be empowered to do so.

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(ii) Empowered to regulate / make rules for e voting by NRIs etc. to deepen democracy.

Thus, as society, economy, change the political implication of money power, technology need new empowered ECI to ensure democratic rights of all.

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Privileges were provided to parliamentarians MLAs to ensure free speech, hinder influence and maintain dignity of 'august house' of legislatures. However, they have recently come adverse to free speech to citizens under article 19(1)(a).

There are reasons for reform –

(1) People not the parliament is true sovereign.

(2) Truth never hurts a cause that is just – Gandhi

(3) One cannot shy away from criticism – Honest differences are often healthy sign of progress – Gandhi

(4) Our rights are only as strong as our capacity to assert them – free speech should face minimal restrictions.

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(5) Natural justice violated - house is the judge as well as the plaintiff

(6) Absence of codified privileges, contempt leave space for innovation - a chilling effect on democracy.

(7) Accountability begins with accepting criticism.

(8) Precedents - UK used them in 1880s last. Recent incidents in Karnataka assembly suggest the need for reform.

Way ahead

(1) Codification

(2) Exercise with the limits defined by judiciary

(3) Maximum penalties be defined.

(4) Limit to proceedings only - Individual members can use defamation proceedings.

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(5) learn from global precedents.
UK (1880s / last use), Australia (none exists.

(6) Appelate mechanism to challenge adventurism

(7) Honest apolitical criticism not amounting to sedition should be allowed to all extent.

Thus, restriction to Article 19(1)a should only be exception not norm.
- a mark of a true democracy.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently there has been perceptible fall in accountability in dealing by executives and judiciary - unlike the post independence trend. eg

(1) Human shield issues in kashmir
(2) AFSPA
(3) Handling protestors in kashmir
(4) Inaction unexplained by police to curb vigilantees.
(5) Unexplained use of excise tax despite falling fuel prices.
(6) Judicial accountability in appointment
(7) Extra judicial killings in MP.

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These set a dangerous precedent of short circuiting democracy.

(1) In a democracy our rights are only as strong as our capacity to assert them. Assertion starts with accountability.

(2) Rule of law transitioning to rule by law as seen in Aadhaar Act passed as money bill.

(3) Judiciary reluctant to reform despite NJAC and slow progress on reform.

(4) Extra judicial killings despite media reports suggesting no immediate threat by the convicts.

(5) Judiciary should have held the government to order and set up a commission to investigate.

(6) Police should have upheld utmost transparency in operations.

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police should have included media in the loop.

(7) The executive should have held press conference to clarify facts.

Thus, transparency and accountability are need to sustain rule of law in a democracy and need to be adhered to steadfastly.

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7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 (रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016) को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real estates act has been developed as a game changer in the real estate industry. Following issues necessitated the act

(1) Black money in real estate
(2) Power asymmetry: where politician-contractor nexus runs deep.
(3) knowledge asymmetry - technical as well as procedural between buyer and contractor.
(4) Slow legal enforcement deters investors / customers.
(5) NPA crisis needs such streamlining measures to stem the fall of consumer sentiment
(6) Encourage FDI by enhancing ease of doing business.

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(7) efficient private participation to meet "Housing for all by 2022".

How it can help?

(1) Escrow account to use funds collected for project could reduce channeling of funds from project to project - reduce contagion from projects to others.

(2) Grievance redressal on structural defects - no apparent at time of handing over to customers.

(3) Plan changes only after 75% customers agree - reduce power asymmetry.

(4) Penalty for delay in handing over to customers - empowers them.

(5) Compulsory registration - reduce black money flow, illegal construction, violation - thus reduce costs of real estate

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Hurdles

(1) Corporate - bureaucrat - politian nexus still not addressed could lead to poor implementation.

(2) EoDB also depends on contract enforcement, registering businesses Construction permits - yet to be addressed.

(3) Land acquisition, environmental clearances yet to be made streamlined.

(4) Slum redevelopment not yet addressed - needed for Housing for All by 2022

(5) Registration/application to already existing projects not clarified.

(6) Cartelisation by contracts yet to be addressed.

Thus way ahead would involve further formalisation, and streamlining of industry as a whole including role of LSGs

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8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India supports 18% of world's population on 2.5% of world land and with 4% of fresh water resources. Considering the socio-political economy associated with water as seen in recent kaveri dispute b/w Tamil Nadu and Karnataka as well as climate change reforms in "water administration" are imminent.

Suggestion moving water to concurrent list.

Pros -

(1) Reduce political opportunity cost due to delays in implementation of laws.

(2) Uniformity across states in administration

(3) Expedited dispute resolution.

(4) More power / functions to central bodies like CWC/CGWB to implement

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policy ideas.

(5) Already inter state rivers come under concurrent / union list in some aspects - moving water ⇒ homogeneity in all aspects.

(6) Concurrent list would not reduce power of states yet enhance that of centre → cooperative federalism.

(7) Could help deepen cooperation with states in international issues - eg West Bengal on Tista issue with Bangladesh.

(8) Centre would get more authority in dispute resolution.

(9) Put in place 'watershed approach' rather than political boundary approach - suggested by 2ND ARC.

(10)

However,

(1) Centre may not have manpower for efficient administration

(2) Political backlash at unitary trend

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(3) Geographic diversity of rivers - perennial, ephemeral, intermittent etc. need state led policies. Overstretched with varying mapping patterns and monsoon - 'one size does not fit all'

Way ahead.

- Neither centre nor states but LSGs for water administration - eg Jal Kranti Abhiyan
- reduce export of water intensive crops.
- Inter state River disputes act; River valley boards by 2nd ARC
- water administration
- water parliament - suggested by water man R. Singh
- Agro-climatically smart practices - eg sprinkler, drip Micro irrigation to reduce demand
- Interlinking of rivers
- learn from Israel, Australia, UK, Germany, California.

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Executive in India — Continuous (UnElected) / Discontinuous (Elected)

UnElected — experience / institutional backing

Elected — authority by people.

Civil Servant - political executive relationship has been marred by following issues.

(1) Discretionary powers in promotions and postings with elected executives → power asymmetry

(2) Knowledge asymmetry often hinders mutual cooperation / respect and gives way discord.

(3) Demand for committed bureaucracy v/s demand for cordial relations and behaviour - often hindered by COLONIAL ATTITUDES of leaders.

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(4) Anonymous bureaucracy as suggested by PM Modi and counter examples eg 'Collector bro' well known to people in Kozikhode Kerela.
→ idea of welfare of people given paramountcy not anonymity the officer

(5) Mutual blamegame between civil servants and politicians due to failure of policies due to lack of cooperation

(6) Clash between upright officers and fear corrupt politician. Eg 40 transfers of Ashok Khemka in 20 years.

(7) Lack of political neutrality of officers - as they are citizens too. leading to transfer when governments change

Need for healthy relationship

(1) People are the true sovereign - not government / elected / selected.

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United channel for service of people needed.

(2) Civil servants selected for acumen and leaders elected for vision could unite to produce results eg. US7 with M. Adhia and Arun Jaitly..

(3) Reliable implementation of policies thus generating trust between civil servant and leaders.

(4) Honest advice / neutral guidance needed for new leaders (during learning curve) on jobs - need institutional memory (civil servants).

(5) Confidence in government of people - thus generate virtuous cycle of give and take; else people withdraw.

(6) Nothing emboldens anarchists (domestic and global) more than a government struggling within itself

Hence way ahead should be collaborative

learning and cooperative implementation.

Reforms suggest by 2nd ARC to reduce discretion in postings needed.

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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.

सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs have emerged as another pillar of democracy. This trend's been visible since late 1980s — where centre of political activity shifted away from political parties to civil society organisations (CSOs)

(1) Mazdoor kisan shakti sangathan led to institutionalisation of RTI with RTI law — changing trend of secrecy

(2) Anna Hazare's movement led to discussion of corruption in public domain — awareness to rejection of it as fact of life

(3) Leaders like Arvind Kejriwal emerged without any money/muscle

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(4) Movements like those by Medha Patkar have put environmental consciousness at centre of policy making in dams.

(5) Mother's Association in Nagaland's 'no more bloodshed' movement has helped controlling insurgency

(6) NGOs have helped pick up issues of social justice (eg LGBT rights by Naz foundation)

(7) Financial inclusion initiatives by NGOs which helped develop SHG-Bank linkage via NABARD has helped empower people - socially economically politically

However issues remain

(1) Channeling black money.

(2) 30 lakh NGOs did not file returns - Supreme Court

(3) Socially disruptive activities - eg Zakir Naik's NGO.

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(5) Emerged as highly political and meddlesome bodies eg KSS.

(5) Frequent violations of FCRA.

(6) Dominated by vested interests and pressure groups.

Way ahead

- Comprehensive law not piecewise governance under multiple laws
- from police to not abuse section 124A, 295A
- Crack down on vigilantes, anti-social elements who threaten NGOs
- Sensitise bureaucrats to not present big-brother attitude
- Strict financial regulation
- Institutionalised feed back from NGOs

Thus, deepen democracy to the bottom of pyramid

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

Indian urbanisation is messy and hidden : World Bank. The famous Zipf's law of magnitude of cities does not apply to India : Economic survey. Thus the pattern of urbanisation does not follow precedents

- Reason along with economic there are several socio-political issues - eg caste, gender issues, census and governance

Issues with governance

(1) Poor devolution by states to LSGs. - LSGs under 73rd/74th Amendments

(2) Poor devolution of funds. - financial crisis is ubiquitous.

(3) Capacity of functionaries low.

(4) Irregular elections => short circuiting democracy

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(5) Multiplicity of bodies thus hindering cooperation between them ⇒ poor service delivery

(6) Recommendations of state election commission ignored ⇒ financial crises ⇒ poor service ⇒ haphazard growth

(7) figure head Mayors + empowered IAS officers under control of state ⇒ power asymmetry at local level ⇒ poor service delivery.

(8) frequent changes in policies by Union. Eg Recent shutting down of JNNRUM after investments

Solutions:

(1) 2nd ARC: principle of subsidiarity ⇒ empower LSGs to do all except what is needed to be done by states/union

(2) 14th FC - performance based grants

(3) Property tax as source be revitalised: 14th FC.

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(4) Punchhi commission - extend the idea of cooperative federalism to LSGs.

(5) Empower mayor (elected - to be head) in a spirit of democracy

(6) Capacity building of functionaries

(7) Local level surveys, censuses by LSGs rather than just centre.

(8) Singapore precendent - change idea from planned cities to managing cities as they grow.

(9) divide city in areas/zones - each service provider (eg water, transport, electricity) to follow the same zones - unlike different ones - SINGAPORE MODEL

(10) Fine/penalty on states for poor/delayed devolution of funds to LSGs. as in AMRUT.

Thus, realise true participatory democracy.

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12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott is a blot on the fabric of our society that no civilized people can condone. Radical change in approach needed to end it – Idea: treating as a criminal offence as in Maharastra.

Pros.

(1) Strict / timely enforcement

(2) Strict / effective deterrence to people

(3) Legal framework would generate pressure on officials to act

(4) Passive attitude of reform has produced 'unacceptably' slow pace of reform.

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(5) Empowering the victim to get redressal - not just targeting the perpetrators to reform.
'None are so fit to break the chain as they who wear them'

However,
(1) "Killing a man is easy, killing a legend is difficult." You can punish the perpetrator but need is for attitude change to bury the ghost of boycott

(2) More enforcement would not work where higher castes dominate police, panchayats - a case of punishing self here → limited profits

(3) Address the children - If you want real peace in the world start with the children - 'Gandhi'. Thus uproot the boycott from roots.

(4) Just social reforms - not suffice. Target economic empowerment. RTE (25% reservation implemented), MUDRA, Stand-up India; SHGs etc

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(5) Reform of laws where police fail to follow up due to procedural issues- laws are only as good as implementation. Eg procedural issues lead to non-punishment in PoA act

(6) Target the socio-economic as well as political "vote bank" motives that seek to perpetuate these boycotts.

(7) Crack down on vigilantes by addressing lynch mob violence

(8) Eschew top down approach - generate demand and bottom up approach. Generate employment, land reforms, police recruitment to address power relations in society.

(9) Implement USC reservations.

Thus, reform society from below not top

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Organised crime has emerged as a deeper issue transcending international boundaries. This requires deep systematic research into actions laws, cooperations, exchanges.

Issues

(1) Socio economic angle - where poor people are dupped in the name of jobs.

(2) Gender sensitivity - 70% of the victims are girls.

(3) Nexus with terrorism/ smuggling/ trafficking in human organs need to be understood for joint operations.

(4) Awareness of laws - fundamental rights Article 23, united nation convention of organised crime, right - civil and political; international convenant to policy makers

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(5) Transnational nature - should be addressed to understand the depth and need for cooperation.

(6) Corporate involvement via money laundering needs to be probed

(7) Victims of war crimes and refugees are especially vulnerable - needs to be addressed.

Way ahead

Human Trafficking

- use of technology to guard borders
- local, regional global bodies to work in cooperation
- crackdown on nexus terror-trafficker and smuggler - Hawala
- exchanges between neighbouring states, CBM
- Sensitisation and capacity building of officers / agencies
- amend laws to plug loopholes; fake documents' abuse

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India's school education problems are plenty and diverse.

(1) Poor learning levels
(2) Poor infrastructure
(3) Poor pedagogies
(4) Inefficient curricula.
(5) Political meddling in courses as seen in deletion of chapters, Tata Min issue, Nadar issue etc.
(6) Powerless management.
(7) Seniority based promotions reducing competition stoking complacency.

Weak teacher education is reason

(1) Poor skills of teachers = poor teaching outcomes.

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(2) Poor management skills in teachers promoted to headmasters.

(3) National curriculum framework => give freedom to teachers to design curriculum, yet teachers not trained to do so.

(4) No detention was to be implemented with CCE and ~~AAPC~~. Teachers unaware => low learning levels.

(5) Attitude where questions by students are taken as disrespect => need reforms to develop critical thinking in students and teachers.

(6) Caste hierarchies replicated in schools teachers are not yet sensitised/trained.

(7) Political power as voters for MLAs and election based on vote banks reduce transparency in work as teachers - increase arbitrariness in administration and reduce outcomes. They need to be educated of their role

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(8) Poor technical i.e. process - reduced use of e-technologies for learning.

Recommendations

(1) Training and retraining regularly.

(2) Pay scales be linked to outcomes of learning

(3) Reducing political interference in school management - promoting accountability.

Afterall a "learned teacher makes education enjoyable and makes you keep thinking about what you learnt after you leave"

- Paraphrasing Thiruvalluvar.

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 498 A address the issue of violence for dowry / domestic violence by husband and in-laws. However NCRB data of less than 20% convictions suggest rampant abuse by miffed housewives.

Thus, amendments provide for

(1) No impounding of passports

(2) No immediate arrests of husband in laws

(3) Constitution of welfare committees to investigate

(4) Dedicated units at police stations.

However, this reduces abuse yet still also reduces safety to victims.

(1) No immediate arrest => possibility of refusal for seeking legal help

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(2) Women's movements put forth reluctant of women / ability of women to seek legal recourse - the Order enhances it further.

(3) Low convictions are true for several other laws eg Prevention of Atrocities act - does not mean the law should be diluted ⇒ order reflects prejudice to women's agency.

(4) Myths of family dignity / honour individual suffering have been rehabilitated by such act - "Our Constitution Chose Individual as its Unit" - B R Ambedkar.

Way ahead.

"One can judge the moral progress of a nation by seeing how it treats its weaker sections."

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use of technology for women to file complaints thus reducing barriers

Deterrent punishment to abuse by women

Reforms

welfare committees to be staffed by experts - psychiatric, sociologists not just volunteers as interim order suggests

women led teams for investing such crimes

use of NGOs for awareness generation outreach into deeper know area of abuse

Thus meet gender justice of SDGs CEDAW and Beijing convention.

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India - US relations got boost even since 1998 Pokhran nuclear tests. This led to nuclear deal and further led to special status to India in NDAA of US Congress. Now demand is for India to be treated at par with NATO members. Convergence of strategic interest / defence cooperation root this

(1) Belligent China in South China sea as well as Indian ocean where Indo US interest coincide

(2) Afghanistan peace process where Indo access to Central Asia, US's despain with Pakistan have

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brought us closer.

(3) Failure of Pakistan to handle terrorism as noted by US senate has brought India and US closer

(4) India's quest for defence indigenisation US's quest for new markets (India being biggest importer) has led to convergence

Significance

(1) Pressure on Pakistan to act against LoT, JeM

(2) Recent call for Afghan cooperation would deepen our reach

(3) Latest technology access to India eg Howitzer guns etc

(4) Pressure on China to accorded NSG membership to India

(5) Reduced dependence on Russia for supplies.

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(6) could deepen cooperation in other sectors eg business, nuclear-non weapon uses etc.

Implications

(1) Ebb in Indo-Russian relations.

(2) Straining relations with Iran

(3) Pressure on India to toe US line on several issues including Korean peace process, middle east crisis.

Way ahead

(1) Assert strategic independence as we have always done

(2) Use multiple fora to keep relations - old (Russia) and New balances (eg BRICS, SCO)

(3) Steady march to defence diversification

(4) Use of soft power and projects abroad to deepen cooperation with

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is the second highest contributor to peace keeping missions.

India has always abided by UNGA, UNSC decision. Indian contingents were appreciated for work in Kosovo, Libya as well in disaster hit regions.

Skill exemplified by IPS officers, doctors etc have inspired appreciation despite dominance of west.

UN sees a fall of legitimacy

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despite than India has
~~contribute~~ continued to abide
by decisions yet calling
for inclusive reform.

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18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Both India and Africa have suffered under the scourage of colonialism, race riots, tribal communities and challenges of development in a rapidly western dominated world while resisting neocolonialism. Hence partnership was natural.

(1) NAM - to maintain strategic independence and march towards South - South cooperation

(2) Climate change resilient development has enhanced South - South cooperation after abdication of roles by west

(3) Lifting masses out of poverty rampant in India.

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(4) Infrastructural development to support economic growth

(5) India's search for markets and Africa's quest for cheap imports as well as FDI

(6) Democratic development converged African, Indian interests

(7) Challenges of tropical environs and healthcare to masses cheaply leads to cooperation.

(8) Massive illiteracy both in India and Africa promoted cooperation

(9) Equitable sharing of benefits for natural resources to local inhabitants boosted cooperation

(10) Terror resilient development

(11) Global reforms in UNSC, NSG, WB IMF => cooperation.

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Initiatives by India

(1) Partnership with as well as being headquarters of AARDO.

(2) Massive investments in Pan-Africa highway

(3) Digital network development

(4) Asia-Africa summit to deepen cooperation - social issues, economic political.

Issues

Racism by Indians, completion of projects, matching competition from China.

Way ahead

→ Use of soft power - democratic ethos

→ IOR etc other platforms to be used

→ Gujral doctrine extended to Africa.

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

ICJ as one of the organs of UN has been efficient yet with blemishes.

(1) Staying of execution of Kulbhushan Jhadav. has been an achievement.

(2) Yet ICJ has failed to take US to record for intrusions in West Asia.

(3) ICJ constantly upheld India's right construct project on Kishen ganga river in line with 1960 IWB, India - Pakistan agreement. - achievement.

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India has sought and given fair cooperation to ICJ and has adhered to its decisions.

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Geo economics, economic clout has always been used by countries to 'buy' geopolitical clout eg Marshall Plan of USA, recently OBOR, CPEC by China. Here India should encourage ideas like IMT highway, Asia Africa growth corridor, BBIN, INSTC, TAPI etc.; Indo-Pacific economic corridor is of special significance -

(1) In line with Act east policy.

(2) Deepens cooperation with JAPAN - A neighbour is an enemy, neighbour's neighbour is a good friend - countering china

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(3) Boost economic cooperation with ASEAN - hasten RCEP, counter TPP.

(4) Encourage our presence in South China sea and counter string of pearls of China.

(5) Deepen opportunity to win exploration contracts for ONGC Videsh etc PSUs privates.

(6) Deepen our soft power by FDI, B2B, FII, P2P contact

(7) Diversify sources for import of critical technology eg. High speed railway thus reduce costs and strategic dominance

(8) Enter new defence markets in SE Asian region

(9) Better cooperation with Australia.

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Thus India should pursue as well as diversify to other eg Asia Africa growth corridor - backed by sustainable investments, Gujral doctrine, democratic ethos to emerge as regional leader.

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